

# The Semi-Weekly Louisianaian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

VOLUME 1.

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## PROSPECTUS OF The Louisianaian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the LOUISIANIAN, propose to fill a necessity which has been long and sometimes painfully felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the LOUISIANIAN a desideratum in these respects.

As our motto indicates, the LOUISIANIAN shall be "Republican at all times and under all circumstances." We shall advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all interests, we shall advocate the removal of all political disabilities, foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall conserve our best interests, elevate our noble State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources, and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the Country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

**TAXATION.**  
We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes, a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

**EDUCATION.**  
We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightenment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

**FINAL.**  
By a generous, manly, independent, and judicious conduct, we shall strive to rescue our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that it cannot "command." We shall at all events "deserve" success.

**UNION LEAGUE CLUB HOUSE.**  
Royal street, 122.  
The rooms of this Club are open every day to members and their guests from 7 A. M. to 12 P. M. Lunch will be served daily from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

## POETRY.

NOTHING AT ALL IN THE PAPER TO-DAY.

Nothing at all in the paper to-day!  
Only a murder somewhere or other.  
That nobody thinks is out of the way.  
Only a man killing his brother;  
Or a drunken husband beating a wife,  
With the neighbors lying awake to listen.  
Scarce aware he has taken a life.  
Till in at the window the dawn-rays  
Glisten.  
But that is all to the regular way—  
There's nothing at all in the paper to-day.

Nothing at all in the paper to-day!  
To be sure there's a woman died of starvation,  
Fell down in the street—as so many may.  
In this very prosperous Christian nation:  
Or two young girls, with some inward grief  
Maddened, have plunged in the ink  
waters;  
Or a father has learned that his son's a thief—  
Or a mother been robbed of one of her daughters;  
Things that occur in the regular way  
There's nothing at all in the paper to-day.

There's nothing at all in the paper to-day.  
Unless you care about things in the city—  
How great rich rogues for their crimes  
must pay.  
(Though all gentility cries out "pity")  
Like the meanest shop-boy that robs a till.  
There's a case to-day, if I am not forgetting.  
The lad only "borrowed," as such lads  
will—  
To pay some money he lost in betting.  
But there's nothing in this that's out of the way—  
There's nothing at all in the paper to-day.

Nothing at all in the paper to-day  
But the births and bankruptcies, deaths  
and marriages;  
But life's events in the old survey,  
With Virtue begging, and Vice in carriages;  
And kindly hearts under ermine gowns,  
And wicked breasts under hidden gray;  
For goodness belongs not only to clowns,  
And evil others than lords does sin bear away—  
But what do I read? "Drowned," "wrecked,"  
"Did I say  
There was nothing at all in the paper to-day?"

## Public Education.

Everybody praises an intelligent community because education is regarded as public benefactor. The hopeful immigrant first wishes to know the educational facilities of his newly chosen location. This is all natural, for the blessings of education are not easily over-estimated. It blesses the innocent youth in implanting in the heart the germs of progress, thought and development. It inspires the young man to hopeful exertion, knowing that the highest achievements of life are gained by development of head and heart.

Education lessens crime and promotes virtue, and only by its benign influence may the responsibilities of life be fully understood or its requirements fulfilled. Especially is it the duty of the American citizen, not only to see that himself and children are educated, but that its blessings are extended to all alike. Man is, by Providential design, a dependent being, and he cannot cheat others without cheating himself. He may, through a philosophy of pure selfishness, imagine he can enjoy the good things of life and withhold them from others, but this is wrong and vain, and will tell somewhere. If he chooses to leave all around him in ignorance and darkness, he entails the curse of an ignorant community upon his posterity. His children must build penitentiaries and jails, support paupers and make laws to prevent crimes which the parental head, by a wise course, might have done much to avert. Whoever is pursuing this policy is not studying wisely the interests of those who are to come after him and cannot escape censure. More severely would we censure him, who, having the opportunities, neglects to improve them in educating his own posterity. No one has the moral right to let his children grow up in society ignorant, idle and vicious. It is an imposition upon neighbors, communities and especially upon the principles of free government. All are under solemn obligations to contribute to the public good and this cannot be done by neglecting any of the means which develop the essential elements of a good citizen. The parent who permits his son to grow up idle, ignorant and vicious

is doing a public wrong, both to society and government and should be held responsible.

Feeling that there is great need of the establishment of schools for all, for the blessing of all in our land, we cannot close this article without alluding more practically to the subject. It is easy enough to spout, "Harrah for Education," but let us remember spouting is not doing. We hope to be corrected if we are wrong when we say that, up to date, the free school system of this State, outside of New Orleans, is an absolute failure. The system has not enough life and permanency to attract the intelligent, aspiring teacher, and where have we a solitary building in which to place him? We have a copious school law, but what has it accomplished or whom has it blessed? Laws, to be made effectual, must be administered, and he whose duty it is should do it in a spirit to accomplish the design for which the law was made. If we have school officers, filling positions because they have nothing else, let them in candor execute the law or resign.

Little less machinery until there is more for the machinery to do! Fewer salaried officers until there is more work for them!

What have District Superintendents done, or what can they do? If the free school system of this State is to be a success, it must be taken well in hand, by men who mean to do something, or the whole thing will fall to the ground and bring all connected with it into disrepute and contempt.

Shreveport Republican.

## A BEAUTIFUL REFLECTION.

Bulwer eloquently says: "I cannot believe that earth is man's abiding place. It cannot be that our life is cast up by the ocean of eternity to float a moment upon its waves and to sink into nothingness! Else, why is it that the glorious aspirations which leap like angels from the temple of our hearts, are forever wandering about unsatisfied? Why is it that the rainbow and clouds come over us with a beauty that is not of earth, and then pass off and leave us to muse upon their faded loveliness? Why is it that the stars, who hold their festival around the midnight throne, are set above the grasp of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And, finally, why is it that forms of human beauty are presented to our view and then taken from us, leaving the thousand streams of our affections to flow back in Alpine torrents upon our hearts? We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth. There is a realm where the rainbow never fades; where the stars will spread before us like islands that slumber on the ocean; and where the beings that pass before us like shadows, will stay in our presence forever."

## HOW TO KEEP A SITUATION.

The following bit of good advice is from the *Working Man*, and is worthy the attention of all our readers:

"Lay it down as a foundation rule, that you will be faithful in that which is least." Pick up the loose nails, bits of twine, clean wrapping paper, and put them in their places. Be ready to throw in an odd half-hour or hour's time, when it will be an accommodation, and don't seem to make merit of it. Do it heartily. Though not a word be said, be sure your employer will make a note of it. Make yourself indispensable to him, and he will lose many of the opposite kind before he will part with you.

These young men who watch the time to see the very second their working hour is up—who leave, no matter what state the work may be in, at precisely the instant who calculate the extra amount they can slight their work, and yet not reproved—who are lavish of their employer's goods, will always be the first to receive notice that times are dull, and their services are no longer needed.

Two amiable personages—Mark, the perfect man, and Behold, the upright.

## WIT AND HUMOR.

Belle's Letters—Love-letter!

A Torrent of Words—Verses on a "Rushing stream."

Regular Line of Descent—The descent to the grave.

This is a good time to collect autographs—of your creditors.

Two things you should not borrow—Trouble and a newspaper.

A Cincinnati doctor sings the sweet, suggestive name of Walking-pest.

What is that which no one wishes to have and no one wishes to lose—A bald-head.

"I have very little respect for the ties of this world," as the chap said when the rope was put around his neck.

Briny—Young women often keep their lovers by tears. "Yes," says Grumwig, "love, like beef, is preserved by brine."

Ice Out.—Of course the ice-cart drivers are perfectly blind to the interests of customers when they put their ice (eyes) out.

Old George Holland, the recently deceased actor, once, when confined to his bed and unable to put his feet to the ground, being told by a friend that his dignified indisposition was the laugh of the green-room, replied: "Though I love to laugh and make others laugh, yet I would much rather they would make a *standing* joke."

"Was it your eldest daughter, madame, that was bitten by a monkey?" "No, sir, it was my youngest. My eldest daughter had a worse misfortune; she married a monkey."

## LAW OF THE State of Louisiana.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY]

EXTRA SESSION OF 1870.

No. 99.

## An Act

Relative to vagrants in the parish of Orleans and city of New Orleans, and repealing an act entitled "An Act relative to vagrants in the Metropolitan District," approved March 6, 1869.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That all idle persons [who] not having visible means to maintain themselves live without employment; all persons wandering abroad, and lodging in taverns, groceries, beer houses, out-houses, market places, sheds, or barns, or in the open air, and not giving a good account of themselves; all persons wandering abroad and begging, or who go about from door to door, or place themselves in the streets, highways, passages, or other public places, to beg or receive alms, shall be deemed vagrants.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That it shall be the duty of any sheriff, constable, policeman, or other peace officer, whenever required by any person to carry such vagrant before the Board of Metropolitan Police, or any commissioner of the said Board of Metropolitan Police, at such place to be designated by the said board to be examined, whether or not there is sufficient grounds for such arrest. If the arrest is improper and not justified, the prisoner shall be released and set at liberty immediately. If, after a brief and summary examination which shall take place within twenty-four hours from such arrest, Sundays and holidays not included, it appears that the arrest was made on sufficient grounds, it shall be the duty of said board or of said commissioners detailed by said board, to designate a justice of the peace in the parish of Orleans, or the recorder of the city of New Orleans, before whom the party charged with vagrancy, shall be forthwith sent for examination and trial, which shall take place within forty-eight hours, to begin from the time the prisoner and papers were received for by said justice of the peace or recorder.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That if, after trial, the justice of

the peace or recorder be satisfied, by the confession of the offender, or by competent testimony, that such person is a vagrant within the description aforesaid, he shall make up and sign a record of conviction thereof, which shall be filed in the office of the Board of Metropolitan Police. And said justice or recorder shall issue a warrant to commit such vagrant to the Workhouse of the city for any time not exceeding six months, there to be kept at hard labor; or if such vagrant be a proper object of charity, to some place of refuge to be provided by the Common Council of the city of New Orleans. The cost for maintaining said vagrant, arrested on the right bank of the Mississippi river, shall be charged to the police jury of the right bank of the parish of Orleans, reimbursed by them to the city of New Orleans.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That if any child shall be found begging for alms, or soliciting charity from door to door, or in any street, highway or public place, such child shall be deemed a vagrant, and any recorder or justice of the peace, in the city of New Orleans or parish of Orleans, shall commit him or her to such place of refuge as may be provided by the city or parochial authorities, and the child shall be there detained, kept, employed and instructed in such useful labor as he or she shall be able to perform until discharged therefrom.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That all vagrants apprehended with any picklock or other instrument, with the probable intention to feloniously break in and enter any dwelling house, shop, store, office, church, courthouse, out-house, apartment to a dwelling house, yard or garden or with probable intent to steal or commit any crime or felony, shall be sent before the first district court for the parish of Orleans, and, upon conviction by the verdict of a jury, shall be punished with imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a period not exceeding two years.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That any person arrested under the provisions of this act, shall have the right to a trial by jury before the First District Court for the parish of Orleans; provided, such right is claimed before sentence by the recorder or justice of the peace of the city of New Orleans, or parish of Orleans, before whom the examination shall take place; and it shall be the duty of said recorder or justice of the peace to commit the prisoner to the First District Court for the parish of Orleans, to be tried by jury; and upon conviction, all vagrants or persons who do not belong to that class described in, and to be furnished (punished) by section five of this act, shall be punished with imprisonment in the workhouse of the city of New Orleans for the period not exceeding one year; and, if such vagrant be a proper object of charity, he shall be sent to some place of refuge, to be provided for by the Common Council of New Orleans.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, etc., That all persons condemned and sentenced by virtue of this act, without verdict of jury, may be released by the Board of Metropolitan Police, in the following cases only:

First—If the vagrant belongs to any other parish of the State, and the police jury or any municipal corporation of said parish recommends his release.

Second—If he is from any other State, if his release is recommended and claimed by the city, town or county to which he belongs.

Third—If he is a foreigner, and the consul or consular agent of his nation recommends and claims his release, and not return to the State of Louisiana.

Fourth—If the Board of Metropolitan Police have reason to presume that the vagrant is repentant and will demean himself and behave himself as an unoffending and law-abiding person, and is claimed and

That all persons harboring vagrants knowing them to be such, shall, upon conviction, be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, nor less than fifty dollars, recoverable in the same, and by the Board of Metropolitan Police, before any recorder or justice of the peace of the city of New Orleans.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, etc., That the act entitled, "An Act relative to vagrants in the Metropolitan District," approved March 6, 1869, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws and parts of laws, contrary to the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 11. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

(Signed) MORTIMER CARR,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

(Signed) OSCAR J. DUNN,

Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved January 2, 1871.

(Signed) H. C. WARWORTH,

Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

GEO. E. BOYER,

Secretary of State.

## No. 106.

## An Act

To incorporate the Arkansas and Delta Railroad Company and granting aid to the same.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That M. M. Grady, B. G. Short, James Johnson, George C. Benham, W. R. Fish, J. B. Gathrie and A. J. Berlin, their associates and successors, are hereby created a body corporate in deed and in law, to be known by the name and title of the Arkansas and Delta Railroad Company and by that name shall be able to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, shall have perpetual succession, and make and have a common seal; and the said corporation is hereby authorized and empowered to lay out, locate, construct equip and thereafter to own, maintain, operate, and enjoy a continuous single or double track railway from a point on the line of Arkansas and Louisiana, which is the proposed Southern terminus of the Little Rock, Pine Bluff and New Orleans Railroad between the Ouachita and Mississippi rivers, in the State of Louisiana to Delta in the parish of Madison Louisiana and by such route as said company shall deem most direct and practicable the object of this act being to facilitate and secure the establishment within the shortest practicable time of a continuous railway communication between the city of New Orleans and the city of Saint Louis.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the capital stock of said company shall be fixed at five millions of dollars in shares of one hundred dollars each and the stock of said company shall be deemed personal property, and shall be transferable on the books of the company at such transfer office as the company may establish and under such rules and regulations as the company may prescribe.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That the president of the company is the officer designated as the person on whom legal service of all process against the company may be made on the president in person, or left to his address, at the office of the company at its domicile, with any of its officers.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, etc., That said corporations, or their assigns, shall be and they are hereby constituted a Board of Commissioners, with the powers herein prescribed for them, and shall act as such Commissioners until a Board of Directors shall be elected by said company, as hereinafter provided, and no longer; and said commissioners shall have power to appoint, from their own number a president, secretary and treasurer, and may appoint and fix the compensation of all such agents as they may deem desirable to enable them to perform the duties hereby com-

(CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE)

## RATES OF ADVERTISING.

| Squares  | 1 mo | 2 mo | 3 mo | 4 mo | 5 mo | 6 mo | 1 yr |
|----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| One      | \$4  | \$7  | \$9  | \$11 | \$13 | \$15 | \$20 |
| Two      | 7    | 12   | 16   | 19   | 22   | 25   | 35   |
| Three    | 9    | 15   | 20   | 25   | 30   | 35   | 50   |
| Four     | 15   | 25   | 35   | 45   | 55   | 65   | 90   |
| Five     | 20   | 35   | 45   | 60   | 75   | 90   | 125  |
| Six      | 24   | 42   | 56   | 72   | 90   | 108  | 150  |
| 1 Column | 45   | 80   | 120  | 175  | 240  | 315  | 450  |



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ville.OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, 1872.  
**U. S. GRANT.**

SUNDAY, AUG. 27, 1871.

Mr. Geo. E. Paris is our special  
agent, and is authorized to solicit  
subscriptions and receive payment  
of bills.

**OFFICIAL REPORT.**—There has just  
been published, in pamphlet form,  
by authority of the Republican  
party, "The official report of the  
Proceedings, Addresses and Resolu-  
tions of the Republican State  
Convention of Louisiana, held in  
Turner Hall, New Orleans, August  
9th and 10th, 1871, to which are  
added, the Report of the Commit-  
tee on Address, the State Central  
Committee; the Committee to wait  
upon the President, and the pro-  
ceedings of a Republican Mass  
meeting held in Mechanics' Insti-  
tute, August 11, 1871."

We commend a careful perusal  
of this document to all good Republi-  
cans.

JOSEPHINE RAY, who was recently  
convicted by a jury of an aggra-  
vated assault, was, on Friday last,  
sentenced by Judge Abell to pay a  
fine of one thousand dollars and  
serve one year in the Parish Prison,  
and in default of payment of the  
fine to serve two years.

Her accomplice, a Mrs. Hawley,  
who was convicted on a similar in-  
dictment, has not yet been sentenced.

Collector Casey has grown  
belligerent. He tried to knock the  
conviction out of Mr. Peter Brad-  
ley, that the late Capt. Bradley,  
came to his death because he knew  
too much about the Bugar frauds.  
My "brother-in-law" will be re-  
quested to interview Recorder Le-  
clerc, and make good his claim to  
the right to draw Mr. Bradley's  
claret.

Deputy Sheriff Houston  
surrendered himself to the Police  
authorities, as soon as he heard of  
the death of Arthur Guerin.

The case will come up before the  
Grand Jury to-morrow.

The Terrebonne Banner  
wants "a twelve pound howitzer  
and two good Gatling guns to pro-  
tect ourselves from being ordered  
to leave town."

The St. James Sentinel is satisfied  
of the real designs of the "Custom-  
house ring."

He has quit the ranks of the mal-  
contents and wheeled into line.  
Welcome home, brother.

This is what the Terrebonne  
Party of August 19, is kind enough  
to say of our paper:

The semi-weekly LOUISIANIAN is  
one of our most regular exchanges,  
it adorns our sanctum with grace.  
Its editorials are spicy, bold and to  
the point, and we venture to say,  
that there is no better exponent of  
true Republican principles than the  
LOUISIANIAN, in this State.

Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, W. G.  
Brown, and their associates deserve  
much credit from the Republicans  
of this State for the manly and dig-  
nified course pursued by them.

The Attakapas Register says  
in a recent issue in contradiction of  
the assertion that the State Ad-  
ministration did not employ colored  
men:

Over a thousand colored men  
held office in this State by appoint-  
ment of Governor Warmoth, and  
responsible, worthy and paying  
ones in good proportion. In the  
Customhouse the stronghold of the  
opposition, colored officials are few  
and far between, and in menial  
positions.

## TRUTH IN ITS DEFORMITY.

In the last issue of the *Times*  
*Guard*, the paper that has been  
chosen as the authorized exponent  
of the views—"the official organ"—  
of the Customhouse wing of the  
Republican party, there occurs this  
extraordinary and significant edi-  
torial paragraph:

"The blacks would stay away  
from the polls in 1872 rather than  
be placed under the political slavery  
of this ring. This is not sentiment,  
it is truth in its deformity, and it  
will be seen, should the necessity  
be forced on the colored people of  
this State. It is true they would  
be the sufferers chiefly, but they  
will sooner undergo this than be  
any longer subject to the false Re-  
publicanism of the present regime."

The disastrous calamity of re-  
linquishing the State to those who  
wouldn't stay away from the polls  
in 1872, is to be invited if Presi-  
dent Grant illustrates his repudi-  
cation of the outrageous acts of his  
subordinates in the Customhouse,  
by dismissing them from office.  
And we are complacently told by a  
paper, edited and managed by col-  
ored men, that the colored people of  
this State will go to this extreme  
of folly and self-sacrifice to revenge  
itself on—whom? Happily the ne-  
cessity for pursuing a line of argu-  
ment to dissuade the colored voters  
from even the contemplation of any  
such ridiculous act, is entirely ob-  
viated by the knowledge that there  
is no such catastrophe threatened  
or impending. It verily is "truth  
in its deformity," and it is truth,  
such as can only be uttered by *white*  
men; men who can change with  
manners; men whose principles can  
change with the times; men who  
can swap over from Republicanism  
to Democracy as convenience or in-  
terest may dictate.

But it is not, nor can it be, the  
language of honest colored men,  
who know that their only security  
in the enjoyment of civil and  
political liberty depends positively  
and exclusively on the perpetuity  
of Republicanism. And it is deplora-  
ble to the last degree, that such  
reckless, vindictive, spiteful, inju-  
rious counsel should emanate from  
a journal pretending to be within  
the ranks of the Republican party.

Such remarks are indicative, even  
at this distance from the elections,  
of the extent to which the unpa-  
ssable wrath of the bolters is  
preparing to go in 1872. Brethren,  
for the sake of the interests of the  
colored men about whom you are  
now so solicitous, abstain from  
counselling or encouraging the bit-  
ting of one's nose "to spite his face."

It is suggested by instinct, that the  
preservation of self preponder-  
ates over every other consideration.  
And looking at this question from  
this standpoint, we might easily  
admit that both the present  
administration and Democratic  
rule are objectionable to us. Still  
the suggestions of self preservation  
would prompt us to choose the least  
of the two evils; "false Republican-  
ism"—i.e.—such as we have lived  
under in this State since the election  
of Governor Warmoth, or real  
Democracy, such as our race lives  
under in Georgia, Tennessee and  
Alabama. As one of the Spokes-  
men of our people, we utterly cast  
away your insane counsel, and  
repudiate it as a misrepresentation  
of the State of feeling among  
colored people generally.

We do not say that there are not  
individual cases of hardship, and  
wrongs inflicted on some colored  
men, under the State Administra-  
tion. Are there none inflicted on  
white men? Do we hear a single  
organ counsel as a remedy the stay-  
ing away from the polls by them?  
Certainly not. They know too well  
"the price of liberty" to think of  
folding their arms and let their  
rights slip away. Look at the Dem-  
ocratic party to-day in this State  
and all over the country. Are they  
staying away from polls? Are they  
afraid or ashamed to identify them-  
selves with their party, even in the  
most hopeless contests? They are  
not. Then why should it be said  
that "colored men" will stay away  
from the polls? Why should they  
stay away? If Republicanism has  
failed in its mission, or if it has ful-  
filled its mission in their estimation  
let them openly and above-board  
say so and get done with it. If Con-  
ventions of the parties in their  
representative capacity nominate  
candidates for office, and colored men  
think that Democracy with its ac-  
ceptance of the situation and its  
"New Departures," has come up to  
Republicanism, let them go over and  
support Democratic candidates  
openly; because it would be treach-  
ery and a shameful sight, to find  
the colored men so "staying away  
from the polls" as to leave the field  
entirely open for the Democratic  
party to "walk over the ground."

They are not going to do it.

They are not going to do it.

They are not going to do it.

They are not going to do it.

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## THE PISTOL AGAIN.

There has been another life taken  
in the city during the past three  
days. This time death is met at  
the hands of an officer of the law.  
A Coroner's inquest held over the  
body of the deceased, Michael  
Hickey, reveals the facts that Hickey  
was, in company with two others,  
seen prowling about the neigh-  
hood of Franklin between Canal  
and Gasquet on Thursday night  
between ten and eleven o'clock.  
That on the approach of Policemen  
they showed a disposition to avoid  
being too near to the officers.

They were however accosted by  
officer J. N. Stevenson, who observ-  
ing their motions as of searching  
for something, asked them what  
they were looking for. They said  
"a breastpin." Another officer  
appears and recognizes them, as  
thieves and thinks they ought to be  
arrested. The men move away and  
Hickey leaves the other two and go  
along the car track. The officers  
persuading themselves that the men  
should be arrested, take the two in  
custody, at the sight of which  
Hickey starts at a run to get away.  
A chase ensues by officer Stevenson  
and Hickey runs up Franklin, the  
cries of "thief!" "Stop him!" and  
such, attract a crowd, and the at-  
tention of officer Coughlin who, coming  
down Franklin on one hanget as  
Hickey was running up on the  
other, drew his revolver and fired  
two shots at the fleeing man and  
killed him almost instantly.

The verdict of the Coroner's  
jury is that Hickey came to his  
death from a pistol shot wound,  
from a pistol in the hands of Officer  
Coughlin.

Coroner Creagh at once made an  
affidavit before Recorder Houghton  
charging Coughlin with murder.

"IS THIS A TRACK SHOULD  
NOT BE BEATEN?"

Many poor people afflicted with  
a sickly fastidiousness, and a disor-  
dered digestive apparatus are crying  
out "we have had enough of that  
sort of thing; give us something  
else now besides the Customhouse  
outrages; we have heard enough of  
them."

It is to this very sort of conten-  
tiousness with merely making a  
"great cry" and gathering no wool,  
that we owe so many of the failures  
of our lives. There is no persistence  
in a given course. We make the  
fatal mistake of imagining that all  
we have to do to effect reformations,  
to accomplish desirable ends, is to  
make one great noise, and to fold  
our arms and hulk in fancied security,  
believing that the thing is done.  
There are happily those who believe  
differently, and who know better.

And they are persuaded in this  
case that unless the hideous char-  
acter of the recent outrages is ex-  
posed; unless the whole voice of  
the American people is heard in its  
denunciatory tones; unless the Press  
of the country keeps up attention  
to the flagrant usurpations of popu-  
lar rights by the Federal appointees  
in the New Orleans Customhouse,  
the whole object and aim of all the  
struggle will fail of ultimate accom-  
plishment and realization. We are  
fain to acknowledge that this is now  
a beaten track, but

"Is this a track should not be beaten?  
Rather, never best enough, till enough  
taught."

Till there has been such a vindi-  
cation of the rights of the  
people, till such a negative ex-  
ample has been made of the perpe-  
trators of the great wrongs inflicted  
as will effectually guarantee popu-  
lar rights and privileges against the  
usurpations of designing, un-  
scrupulous men, and deter wrong  
doers from the repetition of similar  
offences, there must be the continu-  
ance in the agitation of Custom-  
house Outrages.

A COLORED SUPERINTENDENT.

Under the above heading the  
*Attakapas Register* says, in referring  
to the appointment of J. Sella  
Martin as fourth Division Superin-  
tendent of Education:

We have several reasons to justify  
us in saying that we most heartily  
approve of the appointment of J.  
Sella Martin as Superintendent of  
Public Education, vice Gen. James  
McCleery, now a member of Congress.  
First because an able and worthy man  
has been chosen. Second because  
it demonstrates the sincerity of  
Governor Warmoth. Third because  
it is a practical acknowledgment of  
the claims of the colored man to an  
equal participation in the positions  
of honor and trust. Mr. Martin  
has a national reputation, and is an  
active laborer in behalf of his race.

Governor Warmoth has designated  
Saturday, the twenty-sixth of September,  
as the day for the execution of John Williams,  
Alfred Deconser and Noel, alias Mad-  
ison Hampton, the murderers of Frank  
Mcintosh, in St. James parish.

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## ANTI-MISCEGENATION.

Georgia, has again ended her  
war to the Negrophobists of this  
Country, and the name of Judge  
Lawrence will be framed and glori-  
ously handed down to remem-  
bered posterity as a testimonial of  
his devotion to the "no mixture of  
races" doctrine.

There have recently been several  
trials in the Atlanta District Court  
against colored men who had mar-  
ried white women and white women  
who had married colored men, in  
Tennessee, and removed to live in  
Georgia.

The prosecutions were based on  
the allegations that the parties were  
living in a state of fornication, the  
intermarriage of white persons  
with colored ones being contrary  
to the laws of Georgia.

It was useless that Counsel for  
the accused moved for transfer of  
the cases to the United States Dis-  
trict Court, claiming that under the  
guarantees of the fifteenth amend-  
ment all persons are free and equal  
in the eye of the law, it was  
resolved to try, and punish the par-  
ties, so as to vindicate "the moral  
feelings of the people," and this  
must be done even at the expense  
of conflicting with an amendment  
to the Constitution of the United  
States.

The trials excited the intensest  
interest in all classes of the com-  
munity, and the Court room was  
daily crowded with thousands of in-  
terested spectators of all classes.

We copy from the *Atlanta Sun*  
the sentences as pronounced against  
these people.

By a parity of reasoning it would  
appear that according to Georgia  
law, the marriage of a white per-  
son, with one of color, is as hein-  
ous an offence as the one for which  
Joe Ray has just been sent to the  
Parish Prison of New Orleans.

These decisions have elicited the  
wildest applause from the Georgia  
Democracy, and now they even  
"breathe easier." In Georgia, "mis-  
cegenation even when sanctioned by  
the unholy status of other States,  
shall be crushed out, trampled un-  
der foot, and the guilty parties shall  
meet with sure, certain and condign  
punishment."

Such offenders are told that they  
must go to Tennessee, go to Massa-  
chusetts, go wherever corrupt and  
infamous law makers will protect  
them, but there is no place for them  
in Georgia.

THE READING OF THE SENTENCES.

The miscegenists, et al, who were  
ranged in a row, and received their  
various assignments with due composure.

The State vs. Wm. Hobbes, white, living  
in fornication with Martha Johnson, col-  
ored; fine of \$1000, or six months in  
limbo.

The State vs. Martha Johnson, colored,  
living in fornication with Wm. Hobbes,  
white; \$200, or three months in limbo.

The State vs. Willie Harris, colored,  
living in fornication with Mary Silvey,  
white; \$250, or six months in limbo.

The State vs. Mary Silvey, white, living  
in fornication with Willie Harris, negro;  
\$1000, or six months in limbo.

The State vs. Orion George, negro  
preacher, marrying parties forbidden by  
law; \$50 and costs, or ten days in his  
prison cell.

Wm. Mathers, an old white man,  
apparently on the brink of the grave, was  
found guilty of miscegenation. His sen-  
tence will be read to-day.

Squire Mammel, negro, miscegenation.  
Plead marriage. Fined \$500 or six months  
hard labor.

This is about as outrageous a  
violation of "equal rights" as it is  
possible to conceive. Have we  
people admitted by counsel on both  
sides to be married in another State,  
and yet Georgia not only under-  
takes to pronounce such marriages  
null and void, but absolutely  
punishes them for living in a state  
of fornication, in the face of the  
offer of these innocent people  
to leave the soil of Georgia.

This cannot be the last of these  
cases. Counsel will certainly re-  
new the cases, and we will hear of them  
again in Superior Courts and under  
less disadvantageous circumstances.

THE NEW CONGRESSIONAL  
Directory furnishes this interesting  
sketch of the latest United States  
Senator from Louisiana, Gen'l J.  
R. West:

J. R. BOWMAN West, of New Orleans,  
was born in that city, September 19,  
1832; entered the University of Penn-  
sylvania in 1856; but withdrew before  
graduating, served in the war against  
Mexico with the rank of captain; emi-  
grated to California in 1849, and en-  
gaged in commercial pursuits; at the  
outbreak of the war of the rebellion  
was proprietor of "The San Francisco  
Press Current," joined the Union  
Army as lieutenant colonel of the First  
California Infantry, and after arduous  
services in New Mexico and subsequent-  
ly in Arkansas and the Southwest, at-  
tained the rank of brevet major gen-  
eral; settled temporarily in Texas, and  
removed to New Orleans where after  
serving as chief deputy United States  
marshal and acting collector of customs,  
he was appointed commissioner of im-  
provements; was elected to the United  
States Senate as a Republican, to suc-  
ceed John S. Harris, Republican, and  
took his seat March 3, 1871. His term  
expires March 3, 1877.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

ATON RODE, LA.  
August 19, 1871.

Parish Republican Convention as-  
sembled pursuant to the call of the  
Executive Committee.

On motion of Mr. G. G. Fisk, T.  
W. Hurst, Esq., was elected Presi-  
dent and S. Wroznoski, Secretary.

On motion of N. Underwood a  
Committee of three consisting of  
Messrs. N. Underwood, Henry Con-  
nor and Gustave LeBlanc, were  
appointed on credentials, which  
Committee reported the following  
named gentlemen entitled to seats  
in the Convention:

Gustave LeBlanc. J. T. McKittrick.  
F. F. Conner. Judge G. P. Davis.  
T. W. Hurst. G. G. Fisk.  
Charles Neff. Alfred Folbert.  
James A. Knight. Geo. H. Jackson.  
Antoine Lange. Wm. Stewart.  
Charles Huston. S. Wroznoski.  
A. Gilbert. S. W. Ringgold.  
N. Underwood. Wm. Donaldson.  
Ned Hunter. Cain Bell.  
Henry Horstbury. M. Hughes.  
H. Walker. Collins Cary.  
Military Patterson. David Alexander.  
Antoine Johnson. James Abram.  
Jacob Kinchen. Alexander Fletcher.

On motion of Judge Chas. Rus-  
ton, Messrs. A. W. Redding and  
Chas. Williams were admitted to  
seats as proxies for Messrs. A. Lange  
and William Stewart who were ab-  
sent.

On motion, a committee of five  
consisting of Messrs. Underwood,  
McKittrick, Knight, LeBlanc, and  
Davis were appointed to apportion  
the Parish Executive Committee,  
and report a list of names for the  
action of the Convention.

The Committee reported through  
their chairman, as follows:  
There shall be two members  
from each ward and five at large.  
There shall be a sub-committee of  
seven, to be elected by the parish  
committee, which shall act in all  
matters, except in calling a parish  
Convention, which latter shall be  
the duty of the Parish Committee.

## H. C. Warmoth. Be it further re-

solved that we endorse the actions  
of the late party State Convention  
held at Turner's Hall, and denounce  
the action of the State Central Ex-  
ecutive Committee.

Adopted.  
By G. G. Fisk, Esq.,—  
That a copy of the proceedings  
of this Convention be furnished to the  
State Journal, New Orleans,  
Republican and Louisianaian, for  
publication.

Adopted.  
By T. W. Hurst, Esq.,—  
Resolved, That the State Journal  
be designated as the official journal  
of the Parish.

Adopted.  
On motion of Judge Underwood,  
the Convention adjourned sine die  
S. Wroznoski, Secretary.

## THE CUSTOMHOUSE CLIQUE.

Turning to Louisiana, we see the  
same hell-hatched tactics in opera-  
tion by the same class of men, cer-  
tain leaders determined to rule or  
ruin, are now dividing the Republi-  
can Party, in order to be the Leaders  
of some fraction of the people, and  
occupy the offices of State.

The most bitter, and damaging  
contest is now going on in that  
State. Two Conventions, have been  
held, two rivals candidates, for Gov-  
ernor will doubtless be the result,  
and two sets of candidates for all  
other positions in the State. This  
will leave the field open to the  
Democracy, who will sweep the  
State, and Elect their ticket, and  
thus assume the control of the  
State, and throw its powerful weight  
in the Presidential contest in '72  
for a Democratic President.

The persistent determination of the fac-  
tionists, shows how desperate they  
are, and to what lengths they will  
go to carry their purposes. They  
have invoked the Federal troops to  
guard them in concealing their  
plans, they had appointed the Con-  
vention to meet in the Customhouse,  
where they could control every  
body, and every thing to suit them-  
selves, and they drove the Governor  
and the Legitimate Representatives  
of the people, from the Hall where  
the Convention was to have been  
held, compelling them to retire to  
another place. The composition of  
the Executive Committee and the  
action of the Chairman, with all the  
combinations, incident to this im-  
broglgio, shows which way things  
are going and what may be expect-  
ed in the future.

We see in these attempts of these  
unprincipled men, the coming storm  
which is to move the body politic  
in '72. These men must be taught  
that the time is coming when they  
cannot, by their influence and  
brazen impudence, control the des-  
tinies of the millions in the South  
to gratify their voracious maws for  
office and plunder. Their pretended  
desire for the success of the Republi-  
can party means the continuance  
of themselves in power, the perpetua-  
tion of their sway over the masses  
by trickery and knavery. The  
plundering of the South to gratify  
their spleen and fill their pockets  
with ill gotten gain, while the poor  
deluded, scattered, and distract-  
ed people are suffering for want  
of that prosperity which is an abso-  
lute necessity to their happiness.  
The South wants peace, harmony  
and concert of action. The people  
want rest from the incursions of  
these hordes of vandals who eat up  
their substance and devastate their  
land. When, Oh when, will these  
people learn wisdom?—From the  
*Missionary Record*.

BUILD THE WASTE PLACES.—The Op-  
erous Journal has this encouraging pa-  
ragraph:

"The news of preparations for an im-  
mediate and vigorous prosecution of work on  
the New Orleans and Texas railroad, from  
Donaldsonville to the Texas line, comes to  
us from many quarters.

Nearly every foot of land contiguous to  
the road, and in the southwestern portion  
of this parish, has been taken up under  
the homestead act of Congress. We think  
we may safely say that within one year  
from this time the population of this  
parish will be increased by eight hundred  
or one thousand persons. All public  
lands having any timber attached, and  
within several miles of the road, are being  
eagerly taken up by an independent class  
of working people—American, German  
and Irish, from New Orleans.

Western St. Landry, hitherto considered  
a region worthless save for raising wild  
cat and horses, will ere long be a thickly  
settled and prosperous community.

The census takers, finally retired,  
give a total population of 33,555,993.

The Assumption Chronicle  
says with reference to the recent  
convention:

"For numbers, zeal and enthu-  
siasm, the Republican State Con-  
vention held at Turner's Hall was  
without a parallel in the history  
of political gatherings in the State  
and elsewhere."

By G. G. Fisk, Esq.,—  
Resolved, That the Republi-  
cans of the Parish of East Baton  
Rouge, in public Convention as-  
sembled, do fully endorse the National  
Administration, and also the State  
Administration of his Excellency

GOVERNOR WARMOTH.

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Rouge, in public Convention as-  
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Administration of his Excellency

GOVERNOR WARMOTH.

Resolved, That the Republi-  
cans of the Parish of East Baton  
Rouge, in public Convention as



## A COLORED MAN'S REPLY TO

HON. CASSIUS M. CLAY'S REASONS FOR REFUSING TO SIGN A RESOLUTION FOR NEXT PRESIDENT OVER GENERAL GRANT.

Mr. Clay was invited to attend the anniversary celebration of British West Indian emancipation, at Bowling Green, Kentucky; his engagements did not permit him to accept the invitation, but he atoned for his absence by publishing a letter in the New York Sun, endorsing Mr. Greeley for President in 1872. The Editor of the Sun in introducing this letter to the notice of its readers said it "would produce a tremendous sensation among the negroes all through the South." Mr. Green shows that the boot is on the other leg; read what he says:

Mr. Editor:—Although we admire the Statesmanship and acknowledge the fortitude that our distinguished friend has shown in the past and is exhibiting at present, the colored voters of this, his native State, for obvious reasons, are compelled to differ with him in his choice of a candidate for the Presidency of 1872, and the argument that he brings to bear in advocacy of the same.

The great cry that has been raised against the most noted of our American statesmen, such as Sumner, Stevens, Phillips, and others, when great measures were agitating the country was, "Expediency—too Radical—it is not time; you endanger the life of the Republic to engage in it, until the onward progress of this Republic to a higher state of civilization, and in her glorious career of freedom and equality to all her citizens has been retarded at least a quarter of a century, and no measure that was Radical in the estimation of the Conservative element, became a law until the most direful results, if retarded longer, has stared its advocates in the face and compelled them to agitate its passage at all hazards."

Admitting the superior ability of Mr. Sumner to that of the President in relation to foreign affairs, the course pursued by the President through the whole San Domingo affair is sufficient to commend him to the favorable consideration of the Republican party. What citizen is it that could not look with pride upon the Chief Executive of our mighty republic, insisting on the adoption of a measure that in his estimation, and the estimation of a majority of the Senate, would enhance the commercial and agricultural interests of this country as well as protect the liberties of those who sought peace and safety beneath the folds of our flag; and when on the eve of victory, seeing disaster threatening the Republican party on account of factions rioting on the San Domingo question—not for personal aggrandizement and the sacrifice of the party to which some would attempt to commend him to the favorable consideration of the Republican party. What citizen is it that could not look with pride upon the Chief Executive of our mighty republic, insisting on the adoption of a measure that in his estimation, and the estimation of a majority of the Senate, would enhance the commercial and agricultural interests of this country as well as protect the liberties of those who sought peace and safety beneath the folds of our flag; and when on the eve of victory, seeing disaster threatening the Republican party on account of factions rioting on the San Domingo question—not for personal aggrandizement and the sacrifice of the party to which some would attempt to commend him to the favorable consideration of the Republican party.

That the blacks of the South are in the minority is no justifiable grounds why that general amnesty should be conferred on any terms. The liberties of this country are too great to be again entrusted into the hands of men who place no higher estimate upon them than that class who are now disfranchised in the South. Everybody knows that a more generous, openhearted and forgiving people never existed than are the blacks of this country. The vilest traitor slave from the rice swamps of Georgia or the cotton plantations of Alabama is to-day willing to forgive his aggressor the moment he exhibits signs of repentance for his past conduct; but it is injurious to a race, unsanctioned by law, unsanctioned by scripture, unsanctioned by angels, unsanctioned by God, to ask them to take into their bosoms a set of lawless, unrepentant traitors, whose very breath is poisonous with treason and revenge, and who, like the serpent in the fable, will commence biting and stinging the moment the vitalizing fluid commences its course through the body. Examine the list of names recently elected to fill the highest positions in the Commonwealth of Kentucky and ask what recommendation did these men bear to be brought forward and elected as the representatives of the people, and you will find that from the Governor down to the lowest functionary on the ticket the only recommendation necessary, and indeed the only one

demanded, was to have been allied to the Confederate army. And openly and defiantly in the Democratic convention did they denounce a worthy Democrat (Dawson), because he had taken up arms in defense of the Union, and nominated J. Alexander Grant, because he had bore arms in rebellion against his country's flag. So hostile are they to the Government that, on the anniversary of the nation's independence, when once the glad pangs of liberty were shouted by every citizen, and from almost every domicile was displayed the Stars and Stripes—now their voices are hushed on the glorious day, and not a flag can be seen floating from the house tops of those whom some insist should have amnesty. We are for amnesty, but not until Jeff Davis gives evidence of sorrow for the sacrifice of those precious lives that he no ruthlessly destroyed. We are for amnesty when revenge by those whose property we once were, ceases to be so visibly depicted on their countenances. We are for amnesty when the flag of our country is respected and not abused by those who seek protection under its folds. We are for amnesty when the liberties of this country are secured from destruction by traitors at home as well as enemies abroad, and not till then.

As to "one Presidential term in the Constitution," I am not so sure of its being the best for a republic. Where the people elect their rulers it would be usurpation to say that they should not select a man of their choice for no other cause than that he had served the term, however fruitful that term had been, or however faithful he had discharged his duty. That flagrant abuses have been perpetrated by bad men in high position when seeking a re-election is too true for further comment, but the truthfulness of this will not warrant the exclusion of a good man from filling the same position a second time if chosen by the people, any more than philosophy would justify the punishment of the good for the evils of the bad. A man capacitated for the position of Chief Magistrate, who has discharged his duty faithfully and honestly one term in that position, and the people should feel it their interest and the country's good to elect him another term, he should not be disqualified by a constitutional enactment simply because he had previously filled the position. The love of position will do more to restrain the passions of bad men than anything else; therefore, with a "one term" clause in the Constitution in preference to the present law, should the people be so unfortunate as to elect a bad man, he will feel that he has gained the favors of the people, that he has aspired to the highest pinnacle of fame, that his time in that position is but short, that there is no power that can place him in that position again, having no other favors to ask of the people, no higher object of pursuit, there will be no offense too heinous to be committed, too grievous for them to bear, that he will shrink from perpetrating upon them during his term.

Article 11, section 11, of the Constitution of the United States, says: "The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States." Indeed, the presidency is the proper "sphere" for the hero who by his valor has scaled the pinnacle of fame on the battle-field, conquers the enemy, secures peace, returns home and is elected as conservator of that peace—the highest gift in the power of a grateful populace. Every general who has filled the executive chair, from Washington to Grant, has shown the most ardent desire for peace and the firmest adherence to the Constitution and the preservation of the Union; while on the other hand some of the most disastrous wars, the most flagrant breaches of the Constitution, the dissolution of the Union of the States themselves, was all carried out under the administration of civilians, who were then at the helm of the ship of state.

Having then considered the chief objections against the present administrator, with all due respect to our friend Clay, I but speak the sentiments of 10,000 black voters of this State when I say, I cannot consistently exchange the one who drove the usurper from his throne in Richmond, for the one who affiliated with the traitor of his country, for reasons best known to himself, when undergoing punishment that his deeds merited at Fortress Monroe.

P. A. GREEN, Jr.,  
Bowling Green, Ky.

## STEAMBOATS.

CAIRO.  
St. Louis and New Orleans Packet Company.

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.  
Illinois Central Railroad Packets.  
FOR MEMPHIS, CAIRO, St. Louis and the Bends—The fine passenger steamers of this line will leave as follows:

Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, and Memphis and Ohio Railroad, also to St. Louis.  
Through Tickets furnished at lowest rates to all points East, West and North, by all the various routes via Memphis, Cairo and St. Louis. Steamers engaged at General Office, 104 Common Street.

A. A. WOODS, General Agent,  
104 Common Street.  
C. G. WAYNE, Freight Agent,  
27 Natchez Street.  
JOHN N. BOEFINGER, President,  
Bills of lading for all freights over the Illinois Central Railroad, signed at the office of  
JAMES T. TUCKER,  
apl. 6-11 26 Carondelet Street.

MERCHANTS' SOUTHERN PACKET COMPANY.  
FOR ST. LOUIS, CAIRO, MEMPHIS and the Bends—The steamers of this line will leave as follows, at 5 P. M.

Giving through bills of lading over the Illinois Central Railroad to all points on Arkansas, White and Cumberland rivers, Through bills of lading and passenger tickets issued to all points on the Upper Mississippi, as high as St. Paul.

Plans of cabin may be seen and state-rooms secured on application to  
STEVENSON & VERLANDER, Agents,  
135 Gravier Street.  
JOHN F. BAKER, President,  
Bills of lading over the Illinois Central Railroad signed only at the office of  
JAS. T. TUCKER,  
26 Carondelet Street.

NEW ORLEANS, CHICAGO AND THE WEST.  
THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.  
Blue Line, Via Cairo.  
WILL TAKE FREIGHT From New Orleans on fruit-class steamers.

LEAVING DAILY, AT 5 P. M., FOR CAIRO, CHICAGO, AND ALL POINTS NORTH, WEST AND EAST, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

All rates and all through bills of lading from New Orleans by shore route given, signed and recognized only at the General Office of the Company, No. 26 Carondelet Street.

Shippers by this route save all drayage and transfer charges at Cairo, and their goods are always under cover, and no charges are made for forwarding.

JAMES T. TUCKER, General Agent.  
Baton Rouge.  
New Orleans, Cairo, Baton Rouge and Grand Gulf Teal Railroad semi-weekly passenger packet.

ST. JOHN.  
W. R. CHAPMAN, Master.  
JAMES McELROY, Clerk.  
Will leave New Orleans every Saturday, at 5 P. M., and Wednesday, at 5 P. M.  
For freight or passage apply on board, or to  
E. O. MELANCON, 11 Conti Street.

ST. LOUIS.  
For St. Louis, Cairo and Memphis.  
The Steamer KATIE,  
J. M. WATTS, Master; will leave New Orleans for above ports on  
SATURDAY, June 10, and  
SATURDAY, July 24.  
For freight or passage apply on board, or to  
J. JANNEY, No. 150 Common Street.  
A. A. GREEN, No. 196 Common Street.  
Where a plan of the cabin can be seen.

FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.  
STOCK OF LOW PRICES.  
of every description, just received at  
F. H. HARDEN'S  
29 CHARTRES STREET.

For Rent.  
That desirable family residence on Chalmette street between Palmyra and Chalmette. For further particulars apply to  
H. M. ROBINSON,  
22 Common Place.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

Call for a Southern States Convention.

The following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the State Convention of Georgia, held in Atlanta, February 3, 1871.  
Whereas, The peculiar condition of the colored people in the Southern States, growing out of a combination of local causes, does, in the judgment of this Convention, demand a more practical understanding and mutual co-operation, to the end that a more thorough union of effort, action, and organization may exist; and  
Whereas, We believe a convention of the Southern States would most happily supply this exigency and receive the cordial endorsement of the colored citizens of said States; Therefore,  
Resolved, That we, the members of the Georgia State Convention now assembled, do authorize the President of this Convention to issue a call, in the name of the said Convention for a Southern States Convention, to be held at such time and place as he, and those with whom he may advise, shall determine best adapted to the public convenience.

The above is a true extract from the minutes of the Georgia State Convention.  
J. S. STOKELY,  
Secretary of the Convention.

To the Colored Citizens of the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Tennessee, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia:

Having been deputed, in pursuance of the above resolution, as President of the Georgia State Convention, and by the endorsement of the distinguished gentlemen whose names are subjoined, we do hereby call the above named Convention to meet in the city of Columbia, South Carolina, on the 18th day of October, 1871, at twelve o'clock M.

As the Convention did not advise as to what should constitute the ratio of representation, we suggest that the respective States be representatively apportioned the same as they are in the Congress of the United States, to wit, One delegate from each Congressional District, and two from the District of Columbia. The several Congressional Districts will elect their own delegates, which elected delegates may meet and elect two for the State at large, under the respective States shall otherwise provide by State Conventions.

Those who may be accredited as delegates, should meet the Convention prepared to remain in session one week, if necessary, as questions requiring mature deliberation will doubtless come before it, and should not be disposed of precipitantly.

Most Respectfully,  
B. M. TURNER,  
President of the State Convention.  
Macon, Ga., May 29, 1871.

A few of many gentlemen endorsing the call:  
Alabama—Hon. James T. Rapier.  
Arkansas—Hon. J. T. White.  
Delaware—Howard Day, Esq.  
Florida—Hon. Johnathan C. Gibbs, Secretary of State; Hon. Josiah T. Wall, Hon. H. S. Harmon.

Georgia—Hon. J. F. Long, Hon. Edwin Belcher, Hon. T. G. Campbell, Hon. J. M. Simms, J. F. Quarles, Esq.  
Kentucky—W. H. Gibson, Esq., G. W. Dupee, Esq.  
Louisiana—Hon. P. B. S. Pinckback, Lieutenant Governor O. J. Dunn.

Maryland—James Maynard, Esq., W. M. Perkins, Esq., John H. Butler, Esq.  
Mississippi—Hon. James Lynch, Secretary of State; Hon. E. Scarborough.  
North Carolina—Hon. James H. Harris, Hon. George L. Mahan, J. T. Schenck, Esq.

South Carolina—Lieutenant Governor A. J. Ransier, Hon. R. C. DeLarge, Hon. R. H. Cain, Hon. Jos. Rainey, Hon. R. E. Elliott, Hon. F. L. Cardozo, Secretary of State.  
Tennessee—Abram Smith, Esq., Alfred E. McKimsey, Esq., Henry Harding, Esq., M. R. Johnson, Esq.  
Texas—Hon. Richard Nelson, Esq., Hon. J. T. Ruby.

District of Columbia—Hon. Frederick Douglass, Hon. James A. Handy.

TO THE COLORED CITIZENS OF LOUISIANA.  
Whereas we favor the Convention contemplated in the above call, and are desirous of having the colored people of our State represented in the same, therefore we issue this call for a State Convention of the colored citizens of Louisiana to meet on the

11th day of August next, in the city of New Orleans, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Southern States Convention. The basis of representation in said convention to be the same as that of the House of the General Assembly.  
P. E. S. PINCKBACK,  
C. C. AUSTIN,  
A. A. BARKER,  
JOHN J. DUNN,  
V. W. QUINN,  
GEORGE T. ALLEN,  
EDWARD BUTLER,  
P. C. ANTOINE.  
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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. R. LEHDE. E. W. LEHDE.  
H. R. LEHDE & BRO.,  
GROCERS  
No. 79 81 & 83.  
Baronne Street, Corner of Union Street  
New Orleans.

Always on hand a choice selection of fresh GROCERIES, FINE WINES and LIQUORS.  
Family and Country Orders Solicited. No. 48 Smo

MILLINERY STORES.  
MRS. A. M. PARRISH  
FIRST PREMIUM  
Shirt Maker  
1011 CANAL STREET,  
New Orleans, La.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Gents' Under-clothing; also Base Ball Club and Firemen's Uniforms made to order.

BRANCH OF THE NEW YORK Emporium of Fashion FOR LADIES.  
Represented by Mrs. A. Goodale and Mrs. K. E. LINCOLN.

FURNISHING GOODS OF ALL KINDS FROM HEAD DRESS TO HOSIERY, SUITS IN GREAT VARIETY.

Wrappers Single or Double Under-clothing of every description, Night Dress, Trill and Walking Skirts, Chemises, Drawers, Socks, Over Skirts, Aprons, &c.  
Orders taken for wedding Outfits, Children and Infants' Wardrobes, Suits and Dresses in the latest styles, and supplied at short notice.

The TRADE supplied at New York prices.  
Sample Room, No. 221 Canal St.,  
AT MRS. A. M. PARRISH'S FIRST PREMIUM SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

Orders respectfully solicited.  
Mrs. A. GOODALE,  
Mrs. K. E. LINCOLN.

BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, BARRETT, SEYMOUR & CO., STATIONERS, PRINTERS AND LITHOGRAPHERS.  
60 Camp Street, NEW ORLEANS.

A. Simon's, COSMOPOLITAN NEWS DEPOT,  
STATIONERY, BOOKS, ETC.,  
No. 94, Exchange Alley, between Bienville and Conti Streets, New Orleans.

All the large Northern and Western daily papers are kept on hand. More than one hundred and sixty different publications received and sold. Subscriptions received to all periodical publications. Subscribers will be accountable for the subscription as long as they do not send back the paper, or notify otherwise.

CARPENTERS, FURNITURE, &c. JULIUS P. BROWN.  
HOUSE CARPENTER  
CANE ST. BET. VILLET & ROBERTSON ST'S  
Jobbing. Attended to Promptly.

The Mitchell & Bunchberg Furniture Co.,  
FURNITURE,  
Mattresses, Looking Glasses, &c.,  
103 and 105 Camp Street, corner Poydras.  
Moreau Building,  
New Orleans.

## DRY GOODS &amp; CLOTHING.

PARTIES WHO BUY FIRST CLASS DRY GOODS FOR CASH.

Will find their money spent more to their satisfaction at  
BRASELMAN & ADAM'S CASH HOUSE  
TEAN  
ELSEWHERE.

A Glance through their immense stock of—  
Silks, Satins, Real Poplins, Plaids, Serges, Merinos, Cashmeres, Emp. Cloths, Formoses, Araba, Jackets, Shawls, Sackings, Cloakings, Cloths, Flannels, Laces, Embroideries, Gloves, Corsets, Valves, Ribbons, Parasols, Fans, Etc., Etc.

WILL CONVINCE.  
Magazine street, cor. St. Andrew, 680 and 682.

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THE PEOPLES COMMERCIAL COLLEGE!  
Department of Straight University.  
Located over the Freedmens Savings Bank,  
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OPEN DAY AND EVENING, NO VACATION. The old and young can enter at this Institution any day, no distinction made in regard to race or color. The design of the Institution, is to furnish opportunities to those wishing a rapid, thorough and practical business education, fifty to one hundred per cent. saved by students, by taking the rapid commercial course. Parties having ordinary ability, who have entirely neglected their education now have the opportunity to qualify themselves for almost any position in the State, in an incredible short time.

From two to three months is all that requires to complete the commercial course. Terms reduced to suit the times.  
For further information call at the College, or address  
Prof. A. T. Selover,  
Principal.

REMOVAL TO 167 CANAL STREET, FROM NO. 9 CAMP STREET.  
GLYNN & WINTZ  
Manufacturers and Dealers IN BOOTS AND SHOES, Trunks, Valises and Bags.

We respectfully give notice that they have removed to the large and centrally located  
No. 167 Canal Street,  
Near Dauphine.

WINGFIELD & COOPER, PAINTING, GLAZING, CALSOMINING, GRANTING, PRESERVING, GRADING, SIGN PAINTING, WALL PAPERING.  
Office No. 84 Dryades Street, Near Union Street.

COLORED SEAMEN'S HOME.  
GEORGE TAYLOR, NO. 91 FRONT LEVEE, THIRD DISTRICT.  
Boarding and Lodging FOR SEAMEN.

THE PEOPLE'S BOOK AND THE BOOK OF THE DAY.  
JUST OUT.  
The Louisiana Magistrate A GUIDE OF DAILY USE TO THE JUDGE, THE PARISH OFFICER, THE LAWYER, THE BUSINESS MAN, AND HEADS OF FAMILIES.

Containing the most necessary information on questions of every day use, AND COMPLETE SET OF FORMS FOR ALL CONTRACTS OF EVERY DAY OCCURRENCE.  
For sale by  
BARRETT, SEYMOUR & CO.,  
General Stationers and Law Publishers,  
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JULES ABELARD, Carpenter and Builder,  
287 JULIA STREET.

All orders left at the shop will be promptly attended to.

## LOTTERIES.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY  
Incorporated August 27, 1868  
CHARLES T. HOWARD, President.

SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY, SPENDING SUMMER ONLY 20,000 TICKETS.  
CAPITAL PRIZE \$50,000.  
CLASS M. DRAWN ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 9, 1871.

HOWARD, SEYMOUR & CO.,  
SCHEME:  
20,000 NUMBERS—TICKETS ONLY \$20.

1 prize of \$50,000 is \$50,000  
1 prize of 30,000 is 30,000  
1 prize of 20,000 is 20,000  
1 prize of 10,000 is 10,000  
1 prize of 5,000 is 5,000  
1 prize of 3,000 is 3,000  
1 prize of 2,000 is 2,000  
1 prize of 1,000 is 1,000  
1 prize of 500 is 500  
1 prize of 250 is 250  
1 prize of 100 is 100  
1 prize of 50 is 50  
1 prize of 25 is 25  
1 prize of 10 is 10  
1 prize of 5 is 5  
1 prize of 2 is 2  
1 prize of 1 is 1  
1 prize of 500 is 500  
1 prize of 250 is 250  
1 prize of 100 is 100  
1 prize of 50 is 50  
1 prize of 25 is 25  
1 prize of 10 is 10  
1 prize of 5 is 5  
1 prize of 2 is 2  
1 prize of 1 is 1

440 prizes amounting to \$250,000.  
Whole tickets \$20; shares in proportion.  
Prizes payable in full without deduction.  
Orders to be addressed to  
CHS. T. HOWARD,  
Lock Box 692 Postoffice, New Orleans.  
Send Postoffice Money order or Register, your Letter.

Stagg & O'Neil  
PATENT ATTORNEYS  
AND  
DEALER IN ALL THE  
NEWEST  
and most Useful Patents of the age.

We beg to call public attention to the fact that we are now prepared to fill orders for the latest novelties in the line of patented goods, and are constantly adding to our large stock, such articles of merit as the inventive spirit of the age produces, and the progressive temper of the times demands. The Southern Country especially, needs these labor-saving inventions; to our friends in the country extend an invitation to call and examine our stock of household and farm utensils.

Investors can obtain information through our Agency, of the course to be pursued in obtaining patents, the modes of operation of the patent office, Government fees, &c., &c.

Applications made, and Caveats filed, speedily and effectively through our office, and AT LESS COST TO THE INVENTOR, than personal application at Washington. For circular address.

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CARPET WAREHOUSE  
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A. BROUSSEAU & CO., Importers and Dealers at Wholesale and Retail, offer at low prices, all the latest and most fashionable CARPETING, FLOOR OIL CLOTH, MATTING.

Curtain and Upholsterers' Material, Window Shades, Table Covers, Hair Cloth, Lace Curtains, Cornices, &c., &c.

Mrs. G. E. Craig,  
Fashionable Milliner,  
283 Poydras street.  
Bonnets, Regalies, Flages and Rosettes. Society work done to order.

500. 500. 500. 500.  
HOME WASHERS,  
HOME WASHERS,  
HOME WASHERS,  
Sold within the Past Two Months under a Full and Complete Guarantee.

Not one complaint. Speaks for itself. In Operation Daily at Depot, No. 176 Canal Street.

PRICE \$18.  
New Orleans Home Manufacturing Company.

Not one complaint. Speaks for itself. In Operation Daily at Depot, No. 176 Canal Street.



of its centre line, together with such other lands and premises as may be required by said company for excavation or embankment, or for turnouts, depots, stationhouses, docks, wharves, or other purposes in the conduct of the business of said railway, adequate compensation to be given or satisfactory settlement to be made with all owners of property so to be taken and used by said company; and the right of way is hereby granted to said Arkansas and Delta Railroad Company through any and all lands belonging to the State of Louisiana, and through which said railway may pass, to the distance of two hundred yards on each side of the centre line of said railroad, and said company is authorized to enter upon any lands owned by the State of Louisiana and adjacent to the line of said company's railroad, and take and remove therefrom and appropriate to the use of said company any timber, earth or other material, and the right is hereby granted to said Arkansas and Delta Railroad Company to use any of the State levees on the route of said railroad for any portion of the roadbed of the said railroad.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, etc., That in order to provide means to defray the expenses of said Board of Commissioners in executing the trust by this act committed to them, they are hereby authorized to issue, in the name of said company, certificates of indebtedness signed by the president, secretary and treasurer of said Board of Commissioners to such an amount, and to sell and dispose of the same at such rates of discount as they may deem proper and expedient, and such certificates shall be receivable at par in payment of any subscriptions to the capital stock of said company.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, etc., That so soon as ten per centum of the capital stock of said company shall be subscribed it shall be the duty of the said Board of Commissioners to call a meeting of the stockholders of said company for the election of a board of nine directors, and such meeting shall be held at a time and place to be specified in such call for the purposes of such meeting. All persons who shall then have subscribed to the capital stock of said company shall be deemed stockholders, and shall be entitled to cast one vote, either in person or by proxy, for every share of said stock subscribed for and held by them respectively; but at all subsequent meetings of said company, every stockholder shall be allowed to cast, in person or by proxy, one vote only on each share of capital stock which he has owned and held for the period of three months last preceding such meeting. Said board of commissioners shall prescribe rules for the election of directors at said first meeting of stockholders, and shall receive and count the votes cast at such election, and shall certify the result thereof over their signatures, and such nine stockholders voted for as shall receive the highest number of votes cast at such election shall be directors of said company until their successors are chosen and qualified; provided, that no person shall be eligible as such director who is not the owner of at least fifty shares of said capital stock. The directors so elected shall, before entering upon their duties, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation that they will faithfully and to the best of their ability perform their duties as such directors; and thereupon the functions of said Board of Commissioners shall cease and terminate, and thereupon the directors shall choose from their own number a president, and shall have power to appoint such other officers and agents as in their judgment the interests of the company may require, and may make such rules, regulations and by-laws for the government of its officers and the management of its business as they may deem expedient, and may determine when the subscription books hereby authorized to be opened for subscription to the capital stock shall be closed, and may fix the time and place for holding annual meetings of stockholders for the election of directors, may fill vacancies that may occur in their board, and may in the name and on behalf of said company make such contracts, enter into such engagements, and do and perform all such acts as they or a majority of them may deem proper, convenient or necessary for the accomplishment of the objects for which said company is created. The Board of Directors shall acquire the necessary power to give bond and security in such amount as may be fixed by the by-laws of the company; they shall have the right to fix the compensation of the officers, and to remove any of them by a vote of three-fourths of the Board of Directors.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, etc., That said Arkansas and Delta Railroad Company be and the same is hereby authorized and empowered to enter upon, purchase, take and hold any lands that may be necessary and proper for the construction and use of said railroad not exceeding one hundred feet on each side

of its centre line, together with such other lands and premises as may be required by said company for excavation or embankment, or for turnouts, depots, stationhouses, docks, wharves, or other purposes in the conduct of the business of said railway, adequate compensation to be given or satisfactory settlement to be made with all owners of property so to be taken and used by said company; and the right of way is hereby granted to said Arkansas and Delta Railroad Company through any and all lands belonging to the State of Louisiana, and through which said railway may pass, to the distance of two hundred yards on each side of the centre line of said railroad, and said company is authorized to enter upon any lands owned by the State of Louisiana and adjacent to the line of said company's railroad, and take and remove therefrom and appropriate to the use of said company any timber, earth or other material, and the right is hereby granted to said Arkansas and Delta Railroad Company to use any of the State levees on the route of said railroad for any portion of the roadbed of the said railroad.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, etc., That in case any land through which said company may conclude to construct its railroad belongs to the estate of a deceased person, it may then contract therefor with the executor or administrator of such; or in case such lands belong to a minor or to a person non compos mentis, then with his guardian or tutor; or in case said lands be held by trustees of school sections, or other trustees of estates; and such executors, administrators, guardians and trustees are hereby declared competent to contract with said company to use, occupy and possess the lands of such estates, persons and minors or trustees so far as may be useful and necessary for the purposes of said railroad, and the act and deed of such executors, administrators, guardians or trustees in relation thereto shall pass a title in such lands in the same manner as if the said deed or act were made or done by a legal owner of full age and sound mind; and such executor, administrator, tutor, guardian, or trustee shall account to those interested in their respective bonds for the amount paid him in pursuance to such agreement and composition and if the said company and the parties representing lands prefer they may refer the question of compensation to arbitrators mutually chosen, whose award or that of their umpire in case of disagreement, shall vest title according to its terms.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, etc., That if said company is unable to agree for the purchase of any real estate or of the right of way thereupon or any estate therein required for the purposes and uses of said company, as provided in the last preceding section, or is unable to obtain the title or right of way therein, it shall have the right to acquire to the same in the following manner: The said company may apply to the district or parish court of the parish in which the lands the title wherein is sought, is situated for the appointment of commissioners of appeal at any general or special term, or to any judge thereof in vacation; such application shall be made in writing and signed by the president or one of the directors of the company authorized for that purpose, and shall substantially set forth and state—

First—The court wherein or the judge to whom the application is made and the character of the application.

Second—The name and official character of the person applying in behalf of the company.

Third—The metes and bounds of the real estate which the company seek to acquire, and several parcels of land owned by different persons may be included in one application.

Fourth—That the company has not been able to acquire the estate in said lands required, and the reasons of such inability.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
**THE INDIA RUBBER COMB CO.**  
Nos. 9, 11 & 13 Mercer Street,  
NEW YORK,  
Sole manufacturers, under Goodyear's  
and Meyer's Patents,  
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**INDIA RUBBER COMBS,**  
Dressing Combs,  
Long Combs,  
Twist Combs,  
Fine Tooth Combs,  
(A variety of Elegant Fancy Patterns.)  
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ALSO, SOLE MANUFACTURERS  
OF  
**COMBINATION SIDE COMBS**  
(MADE UNDER PATENT.)  
The sale of any Combination Side  
Combs, no matter of what material  
made, unless sold under a license  
from us, is prohibited by law.

**The Sun**  
CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.  
**The Dollar Weekly Sun.**  
A Newspaper of the Present Times.  
Established for Twenty Years on Sunday.  
Including Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Professional Men, Workers, Traders, and all Members of Honest Polity, and the Widest, Best, and Dearest of all.  
**ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!**  
ONE HUNDRED COPIES FOR \$50.  
Or less than One Cent a Copy. See there is a \$50 Gain as every Post Office.  
**SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, \$3 A YEAR.**  
Of the same size and quality as the WEEKLY, but with a greater variety of miscellaneous reading, and furnishing the news to its subscribers with greater freshness, because it comes twice a week instead of once only.  
**THE DAILY SUN, \$6 A YEAR.**  
A paper of the same size and quality as the WEEKLY, but with a greater variety of miscellaneous reading, and furnishing the news to its subscribers with greater freshness, because it comes twice a week instead of once only.  
**TERMS TO CLUBS.**  
**THE DOLLAR WEEKLY SUN.**  
Five copies, one year, separately addressed, and an extra copy to the publisher of club.  
Twenty copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to the publisher of club).  
Fifty copies, one year, to one address (and an extra copy to the publisher of club).  
One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and an extra copy to the publisher of club).  
One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and an extra copy to the publisher of club).  
**SEND YOUR MONEY**  
In Post Office Notes, or in Cash, to New York, where the money will be received by the publisher, and the paper will be sent to you by mail.  
**W. W. BULLOCK, Publisher.**  
New York, N. Y.

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**  
P. B. S. PINEBACK, C. C. ANTOINE,  
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
114 Carondelet St.,  
NEW ORLEANS.  
Liberal Advances made on Consignments. Prompt attention given to all sales and purchases, leasing of farms, etc. Consignments covered by Insurance as soon as shipped, unless otherwise instructed on the Bill of Lading.

**VICKSBURG AND BENDS.**  
FOR VICKSBURG, DAVIS' Bend  
Leaves on SATURDAY, at 5 P. M.  
GREENVILLE, ANGLIA  
Sunny Side, Eggs Point,  
Barnard, Grand Lake, Lee,  
Maryland, Carolina, Picher's Point,  
Skipwith, Lake Providence, Transylvania,  
Goodrich's, Milliken's Bend, Duckport,  
Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, St. Joseph, Rod  
ney, Waterproof, Natchez, Bayou Sara,  
Baton Rouge, Plaquemine, Donaldsonville,  
and all intermediate and Coast Landings.  
The new and magnificent steamer  
W. S. PIKE.  
J. J. Brown, Master.  
(In place of steamer Natchez.)  
Will leave as above, and will land all  
Coast passengers with their freight.  
Connects at Vicksburg with passenger  
boats to all points on the Yazoo and Mississippi  
rivers.  
For freight or passage apply on board  
or to  
**J. J. JANNEY, Agent.**  
150 Common Street.

**ST. PHILIP STORE.**  
230 ROYAL ST. CORNER.  
**ST. PHILIP,**  
New Orleans.  
**A. A. CHAPPELLE,**  
—CASH DEALER IN—  
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,  
TRIMMINGS AND HATS,  
AT AUCTION PRICES.

**Waltham Watches.**  
It must not only run all day, but all night; not only on weekdays, but on Sundays and Holidays. It must run hanging up or lying down—upside down or right side up. It must keep running when the wearer sits down or stands up. When he walks or rides. In fact, it is expected to do its duty at all times, in every place and in every position.  
**A Genuine Waltham Watch**  
will fulfill all these requirements. I would once a day, it will faithfully tick for you a hundred and twenty-six million times in a year, without even requiring fresh oil at that time.  
**A Genuine Waltham Watch**  
CONTAINS  
5 Spring, 9 jewels, 51 Screws, and 96 other parts making altogether 136 separate pieces.  
**ALL GENUINE WALTHAM.**  
**Watches have seven Jewels.**  
THE EXTRA JEWELLED HAVE ELEVEN JEWELS. THE FULL JEWELLED HAVE FIFTEEN JEWELS.  
Every part of a Waltham Watch is made by machinery. The machinery used in making the movement of a single watch cost over a Hundred Thousand Dollars, yet we sell these Watches, in a solid Silver Hunting Case, for \$18. The same watch could not be made by hand and finished as perfectly for TEN TIMES as much.  
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For, if any part of a Waltham Watch is injured we can always replace it at a trifling expense.  
**A GENUINE WALTHAM WATCH**  
Is made with special reference to  
**DURABILITY.**  
Other Watches will run for a year or two, and require constant repairs; but  
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**WILL RUN FAITHFULLY FOR MANY YEARS.**  
We sell these Watches, IN SOLID SILVER HUNTING CASES, \$18.  
IN SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASES, \$70.  
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No. 785 Broadway, New York.  
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(Sign name and address in full.)  
**WITHOUT EXPENSE.**  
**Refund the Money.**  
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Let every one send for a PRICE LIST. ADDRESS IN FULL.  
**HOWARD & CO.**  
Jewellers and Silversmiths,  
No. 785 Broadway, New York.

**THE BALANCE WHEEL.**  
**WALTHAM WATCH.**  
240 times a minute.  
3,600 times an hour.  
864,000 times a day.  
22,080 times a week.  
10,888,800 times a month.  
126,144,000 times a year.  
**MORE IS EXPECTED OF A WATCH THAN ANY KIND OF.**  
**IN MACHINERY.**  
It must not only run all day, but all night; not only on weekdays, but on Sundays and Holidays. It must run hanging up or lying down—upside down or right side up. It must keep running when the wearer sits down or stands up. When he walks or rides. In fact, it is expected to do its duty at all times, in every place and in every position.  
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**RAILROADS.**  
**SPECIAL NOTICE.**  
St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad.  
**THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE**  
To St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, St. Paul, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St. Joseph.  
And all Points North, East and West.  
**TWO EXPRESS TRAINS** leave the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Depot daily, at A. M. and 5 P. M.  
**AN EXPRESS TRAIN** leaves the foot of Canal street daily at 8 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East and West.  
For tickets apply to  
**A. D. SHELDON.**  
Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel, or to  
**W. BEDELL.**  
Ticket Agent New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, No. 150 Common street, under St. Charles Hotel.  
**J. H. WINGFIELD.**  
General Superintending Agent St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad.

**NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.**  
The Mobile division of this road will be opened for business on  
**Monday, November 21, 1876.**  
and passenger trains will run as follows:  
Leave New Orleans, from the foot of Canal street, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Pascagoula and Mobile at 8 o'clock A. M. Arrive at Mobile at 2:30 o'clock P. M., connecting at Mobile with the MOBILE AND OHIO, and the MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROADS for all points  
**NORTH, EAST AND WEST.**  
Leave Mobile for New Orleans at 11:20 A. M. Arriving at 6:10 P. M.  
**Fare Between New Orleans and Mobile, Five Dollars.**  
**THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS RUN EACH WAY DAILY.**  
Freight received at New Orleans, at the foot of Julia street before 4:30 P. M., delivered at Mobile early next morning.  
**FREIGHT AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.**  
For further information, call at the General Office of the company, rooms one and two, up stairs, STORY BUILDING, corner Camp and Common streets.  
**J. H. KENDRICK,**  
General Superintendent.

**TRAVELLERS' ATTENTION:**  
The New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern and Mississippi Central Railroads.  
Run their Passenger Coaches and Baggage Cars, their combined length without change.  
**RAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION.**  
The 2 A. M. Express Train runs Daily, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)  
Makes close connections for Vicksburg, Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, and all points beyond, Sleeping cars at night, Canton Grand Junction and Humboldt.  
The Mail Train leaves New Orleans Daily, at 5 P. M.  
Makes schedule connections with Lightening Express trains, to all points NORTH, EAST and WEST. Carries the great North Mail.  
New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars run to Humboldt, Tennessee, Cleveland, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentucky.  
Express Train South arrives at 1:30 A. M.  
Mail Train South arrives at 11:45 A. M.  
Ticket Office, New Orleans, under City Hotel, corner Camp and Common streets, and at Depot.  
**E. O. REWALL,** General Superintendent.  
**J. H. MOLEY,** General Ticket Agent.  
New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.  
**E. D. SCOTT,** General Superintendent.  
**S. S. SCOTT,** General Passenger Agent.

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